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## **FORCED INTERNAL DISPLACEMENTS IN UKRAINE: THE PROBLEM OF INTEGRATION IN SOCIETY**

**Abstract.** The article examines the problem of ordering and integrating forced internal displacement into society. Attention is paid to the issue of integration of internally displaced persons into host communities. The importance of the integration of internally displaced persons into the host communities has been proven, and a mechanism has been developed to transform the potential of internally displaced persons into a resource for the development of the host community. As integration is a two-way process that requires steps both from the side of the internally displaced persons and from the authorities and the host community, the policies that are implemented in relation to the internally displaced persons are actually a measure not only of how easily the internally displaced persons will be able to integrate, but also to what extent the community is ready to accept migrants and see them as part of itself. A SWOT-analysis was conducted in order to determine the directions and approaches for the development of strategic management in the field of regulating forced migrants in Ukraine, as a result of which it was found that potential advantages and opportunities prevail, therefore, measures to regulate forced internal displacement are recommended to be implemented in the long term, implementing them in national and regional programs (that is,

measures of a preventive and not a reactive nature). Currently, external migrations are more threatening than internal migrations. SWOT-analysis will help to focus efforts on those areas that will develop the strengths of the migratory strategy of our country and contribute to the determination of ways of effective use of opportunities and neutralization of threats. One of the elements of the state migratory policy in the field of internal migration in modern conditions should also be a policy aimed at participants in migratory activity and potential migrants. Successful management in the field of internal migration is currently the key to increasing its positive effects. At the same time, management communications in the field of internal migration must take place between citizens, private structures, as well as state bodies, be continuous and provide for the most transparent exchange of information.

**Keywords:** migration; forced displacements; internal displacements; military aggression; forced mass internal migration relocations; state migratory policy.

## **INTRODUCTION / ВСТУП**

**Formulation of the problem.** After the full-scale invasion of Russia into Ukraine, Ukrainian society faced before new challenges. Our society found itself in a completely new situation for itself, when violent conflict became a part of our life. Citizens of Ukraine who permanently reside in Ukraine and are forced or who independently left their place of residence in order to avoid the negative consequences of military actions, temporary occupation, manifestations of violence, mass violations of human rights and emergency situations of a natural or man-made nature (internally displaced persons [2]) can be considered as potential «re-emigrants» due to objective circumstances, life experience or future plans. Such a category of migrants appeared against the background of the armed conflict in Donbas, the annexation of Crimea, and under the conditions of cessation of hostilities, these people will seek to return to their «small homeland». In this regard, in the regulation of re-emigration processes, the role of the state, which is responsible for the development and adoption of special regional development programs, is special and important.

Ukrainian scientists in the fall of 2014, emphasized on the need for two different resettlement programs for internally displaced persons – for those who want to return to Donbas, and for those who do not plan to do so, in particular:

- resettlement from places of compact location (camps, holiday homes, etc.) to separate apartments/houses;

- inventory of the possibilities of accepting internally displaced persons for permanent/long-term residence in individual districts and settlements;
- construction of housing for target professional groups;
- restoration of military towns as centers of temporary residence;
- exploitation of the housing stock of monofunctional cities (on the terms of communal lease from private home owners);
- adaptation of existing compact living spaces to the conditions of the autumn-winter period [3], [14].

In the context of the above, there is a need to conduct in-depth studies of the needs and re-emigration attitudes of internally displaced persons. So, for example, there is such a specific category of internally displaced persons, who belong to the number of «re-emigrants» from the point of view of the accomplished fact of their re-emigration activity. It is about people, for whom the region of the military conflict was not the place of birth or long-term permanent residence. Some of them are natives of the regions in which they found themselves again. Practically it is about their reintegration, returning to the region of their previous residence, which entails re-engagement in society, renewal of relationships between the main structures of human nature and the living environment (natural, technical, economic, social).

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** The issue of the multifaceted problem of regulating the migratory movement of the population has constantly attracted the attention of researchers and has always been the subject of scientific research. Such scientists as E. Libanova [13], O. Malinovska, V. Onikiyenko, T. Petrova, M. Romanyuk, U. Sadova and others made a significant contribution to their development. Also, modern scientific researches are devoted to the analysis of the international regime for the protection of the rights of refugees in general and the international legal status of refugees and asylum seekers. Problems of discrimination of internally displaced persons, attitude towards displaced persons, needs of different categories of internally displaced persons were studied by O. Baluyeva, O. Balakireva. etc. [11], [12]. However, issues of integration of internally displaced persons into host communities remain insufficiently studied due to lack of adequate awareness of this problem.

## **AIM AND TASKS / МЕТА ТА ЗАВДАННЯ**

*The purpose* of the article is to analyze the problem of ordering and integrating forced internal displacements into society, caused by the full-scale invasion of russia.

According to this goal, the article sets the following **tasks**: to analyze and evaluate all factors that impact on the regulation of modern forced internal displacements; to prove the importance of the integration of forced migrants into host communities; to develop a mechanism for transforming the potential of internally displaced persons into a resource for the development of the host community.

## **THE THEORETICAL BACKGROUNDS / ТЕОРЕТИЧНІ ОСНОВИ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ**

The analysis and consideration of modern migratory trends in our country in the context of Ukraine's participation in the European and world migratory space is considered as one of the important factors in the formation of one's own national policy. This problem is both directly and indirectly in the sphere of national security of Ukraine. Today, the problem of the emergence of a significant number of forced migrants in the regions of Ukraine in connection with the full-scale invasion of Russia into Ukraine stands out. Seeking to hinder the will of the Ukrainian people for a European future, Russia occupied part of the territory of Ukraine and is trying to destroy the unity of the democratic world, revise the world order that was formed after the end of the Second World War, undermine the foundations of international security and international law, and enable the use of force with impunity in the international arena. It should be especially noted that due to these reasons, the rapid growth of internal (resettlement) migration, as well as emigration, became the most urgent problem for Ukraine. In the context of the above, there is a need to conduct in-depth studies of the needs and re-emigration attitudes of internally displaced persons. So, for example, there is such a specific category of internally displaced persons who belong to the number of «re-emigrants» from the point of view of the accomplished fact of their re-emigration activity. We are talking about people for whom the region of the military conflict was not the place of birth or long-term permanent residence. Some of them are natives of the regions in which they found themselves again. In practice, we are talking about their reintegration, returning to the region of their previous residence, which entails re-engagement in society, renewal of relationships between the main structures of human nature and the living environment (natural, technical, economic, social).

## **RESEARCH METHODS / МЕТОДИ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ**

To solve the set goal, theoretical methods of scientific research were used: *analytical* – to determine the motivational factors of population movements; *tabular* – for visual interpretation of the theoretical provisions obtained from

the research results; *analogies and comparisons* – to determine the factors that contribute to the integration of Ukrainian society into the host communities; *SWOT-analysis* – to determine the directions and approaches to the development of strategic management in the field of regulating internally displaced persons in Ukraine; *generalization* – for formulating conclusions based on research results.

## **RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH / РЕЗУЛЬТАТИ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ**

In Ukraine, in conditions of external aggression, lack of time and financial resources, in order to solve the problems of internally displaced persons, it is necessary to form and implement an active and purposeful state policy of Ukraine in two directions at once – stimulation of long-term integration of internally displaced persons into the host society and time-delayed re-emigration to the region of previous residence. A key element of the reintegration of internally displaced persons is employment on the regional labour market, which is especially relevant in the conditions of the destroyed infrastructure of Ukrainian regions. Effective economic recovery and development of regions of Ukraine, in our opinion, involves a change in the vector from an industrial inefficient economy to the development of small and medium-sized businesses, in particular, the service sector and the agro-industrial sector. The cultural potential of the population is an equally important factor in the reintegration of migrants and an element of social development.

As a result of migratory movements, not only value orientations change, the hierarchy of needs is transformed, and new cultural values and norms are also introduced, since migratory movements contribute to the spread of culture. In the light of recent events, the Ukrainian nation has received certain advantages in its assertion, the popularization of Ukrainian culture and traditions, under the condition of a strategic and balanced state policy, is able to overcome old ideological stereotypes and contradictions between the residents of the eastern and western regions of Ukraine, to form new common values, as a necessary basis for the public identity of Ukrainians. Language is one of the particularly important elements of culture and factors in the creation of a nation-state. Language, as the most important sign of self-identification of an individual, nation, state, is an integral factor in the consolidation of Ukrainian society. Taking into account the cultural needs of the Russian-speaking population and representatives of other ethno-cultural groups, in particular the Crimean Tatars should not go against the development of the national Ukrainian state. Provided a comprehensive approach to the study of the process of re-emigration, a strategic vision of its role in solving the problems of internally displaced persons in Ukraine, in the revival or development of the regional

economy, it can be considered as an additional mechanism for the implementation of social policy in the state [3].

It should be noted that the lack of housing and problems with finding it force some internally displaced persons to return, create a source of basic social tension and discrimination. In this context, it is important to develop strategies for the state's encouragement of private owners who rent out housing to resettled persons. This would reduce the burden on the state budget in the process of building temporary housing for displaced persons. Searching for a job in Ukraine is still significantly connected to social and family networks, and vacancies are rarely open to the public, so a person who has moved, remains out of information flows about available jobs and loses out in labour competition. In addition, the situation is complicated by bureaucratic procedures (absence of prescribed bureaucratic algorithms for actions in non-standard situations – loss of work book, lack of documents, etc.). Explanatory work with employment center employees regarding non-standard situations, work with local self-government bodies regarding the creation of economic clusters or business incubators for resettled persons is important. In order to overcome the social isolation of displaced persons, local self-government bodies should provide for the provision of mini-grants for displaced persons who wish to form various types of local communities, unions, associations, and also orient local self-government bodies to the need to involve displaced persons in the urban/rural life of the community. It should be noted that the resettlement process itself is quite traumatic for a person, so most of the resettled people need psychological help, but in our country, the Ukrainian population has not yet developed a culture of seeking psychological help. It is important to include a component of psychological assistance in kindergartens, schools, and professional environments [4].

The recent events in the country have led to citizens rethinking their own attitude to Ukrainian statehood, awareness of the value of state independence, national-state symbols, etc. Against the background of this awareness, there is an extremely strong social criticism of almost all state institutions, a demonstration by certain social groups of the desire to do without the state as a political institution, to take on the task of organizing society. For the country, this is a brilliant opportunity to create a new quality of the state. However, it should be remembered that the «corridor of opportunities» is not long in time. The social reaction to the Russian-Ukrainian war in Ukraine was an unexpected level of social solidarity, which was manifested in how rationally people responded to provocations and to some extent opposed the technologies of hybrid warfare, as well as in a significant and significant volunteer movement.

The latter is also an extraordinary opportunity for Ukraine, as we finally have a social group that is quite positively perceived by public consciousness and can become the basis of a new social solidarity [4].

It is worth noting, that one of the elements of the state migratory policy in the field of internal migration in modern conditions should also be a policy aimed at participants in migratory activity and potential migrants. After all, successful management in the field of internal migration is currently a guarantee of increasing its positive consequences. At the same time, management communications in the field of internal migration must take place between citizens, private structures, as well as state bodies, be continuous and provide for the most transparent exchange of information. The management process in the field of internal migration should begin with the use of a tool such as SWOT-analysis (strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats), which makes it possible to identify those strengths and weaknesses of the process that require the most attention and effort. Before starting the SWOT-analysis, a comprehensive focus is placed on probable threats and opportunities, after which it is necessary to find out which threats are the most probable and which risks they can cause. They are the ones that need the most attention and concentration of efforts in order to eliminate them. When evaluating opportunities, one should consider their potential attractiveness and likelihood of realization, as well as whether the projected benefits can outweigh the likely losses from realization of the opportunities. Sometimes opportunities carry both great appeal and great risk. Depending on the situation, the same factor can be both a threat and an opportunity. The most important task of SWOT-analysis is to see and evaluate all the factors that influence decision-making, as well as to identify development opportunities. Conducted in the context of streamlining modern forced internal migration, the SWOT-analysis will help focus efforts on those areas that will develop the strengths of our country's migration strategy and help determine ways to effectively use opportunities and neutralize threats. Therefore, in order to correctly determine the directions and approaches for the development of strategic management in the field of regulating forced migrants in Ukraine, a SWOT-analysis was conducted (Fig. 1).

Since, as a result of the SWOT-analysis, potential advantages and opportunities prevail, it is recommended to implement measures of regulation forced internal displacements in the long term, implementing them in national and regional programs (that is, measures of a preventive. not reactive nature). Currently, external migration is more threatening than internal migration.

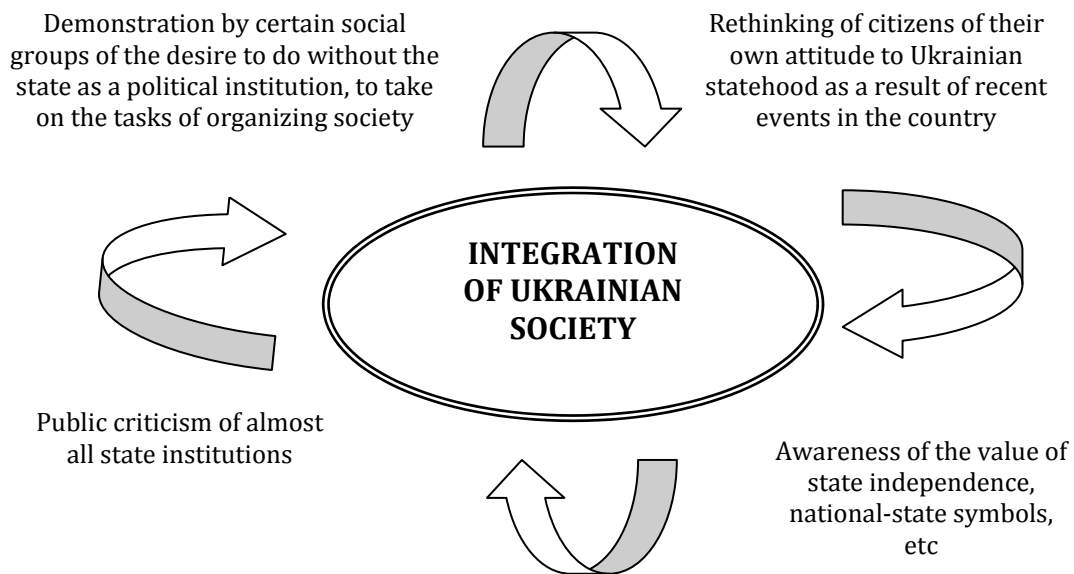
Strength	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the desire of displaced persons to form various types of local communities, unions, associations;</li> <li>• the presence of relatives (who can provide an unpaid place of residence at the initial stage and help with the initial integration into social networks);</li> <li>• the availability of work or the prospect of obtaining it;</li> <li>• the presence of friends, colleagues, co-workers, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the majority of displaced persons need psychological help, but in our country, the Ukrainian population has not yet developed a culture of seeking psychological help;</li> <li>• the lack of adequate information regarding available jobs;</li> <li>• the bureaucratic procedures (absence of prescribed bureaucratic algorithms for actions in non-standard situations – loss of work book, lack of documents, etc.);</li> <li>• the lack of housing and problems with finding it force some to return, create a source of basic social tension and discrimination</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a high level of social solidarity as a social reaction to the Russian-Ukrainian war in Ukraine;</li> <li>• rethinking by citizens of their own attitude to Ukrainian statehood;</li> <li>• awareness of the value of state independence, national-state symbols;</li> <li>• significant volunteer movement;</li> <li>• activation of the construct of the political nation, into which one's own ethnicity or nationality is harmoniously integrated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• direct and immediate communication between people undermines mutual stereotypes, contributes to the integration of Ukrainian society, which does not exclude the possibility of waves of discontent in society</li> </ul>

*Fig. 1 SWOT-analysis of possibilities for regularization of forced migrants*  
 Source: compiled by authors

An important aspect in the field of regularization of forced migrants is their integration into host communities. Broadly speaking, the International Organization of Migration defines integration as mutual adaptation between the host community and migrants, both as individuals and as a group as a whole. To assess the integration process, researchers analyze whether the behavior of migrants approaches to the behavior of the local population over time according to various indicators, namely: language proficiency, salary, probability of finding a job, usage of social assistance, availability of own housing or rent, frequency of communication with neighbors, participation in the elections.

Many studies of integration in countries with reliable statistics (Canada, USA, EU member states) testify that foreign migrants integrate into host communities in 5–10 years, depending on the country. Figure 2 shows the main factors contributing to the integration of Ukrainian society.





*Fig. 2 The factors contributing to the integration of Ukrainian society*  
*Source: compiled by authors*

According to the research conducted during the last four years, it can be stated that internally displaced persons have difficulties in integrating in their new places of residence. Although there is a lack of data, due to the fact that a single register of internally displaced persons has not yet been launched, the studies conducted show a lack of access of internally displaced persons to basic rights [5]. The obtained data show that the internally displaced persons are better integrated in the new place, were able to get a job, rent housing, receive educational and medical services, although to a lesser extent, compared to local residents. However, they remain mostly not involved in decision-making in the communities where they live, have to overcome administrative obstacles to realize their basic rights, rely more on themselves and on humanitarian organizations than on the state. Internally displaced persons need support to integrate into host communities. This is especially important in time of war and economic crisis, when the level of intolerance grows, and newcomers become the «first culprits», turning into a marginalized group, excluded from the life of the community, which is an irritant and the cause of increasing social tension. Integration gives them the opportunity to realize their economic, social, political and cultural potential.

The success of this process depends not only on internally displaced persons, but also on the host community, which includes local residents, authorities and civil society. The process of integration takes place mostly at the

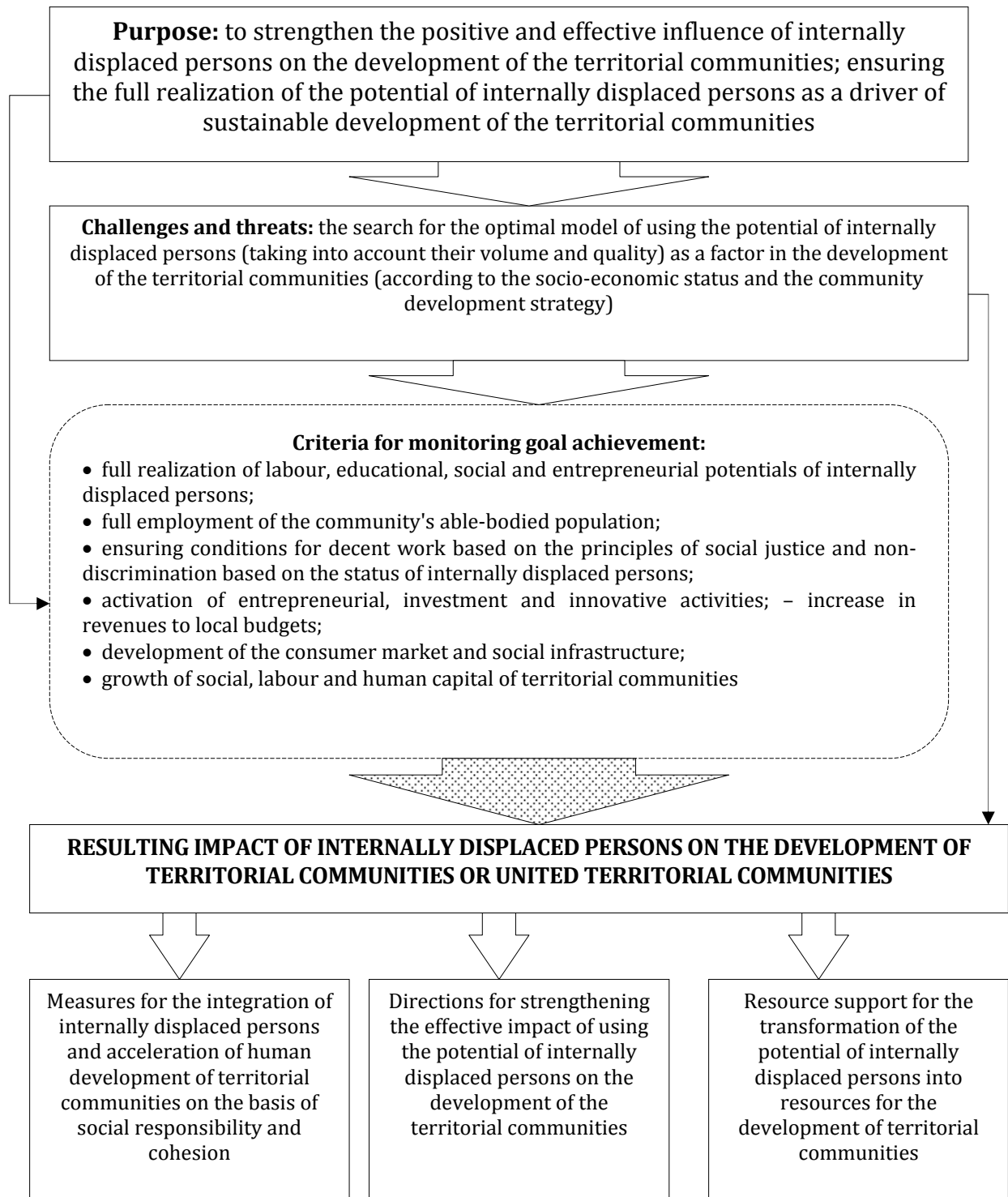
individual level, where internally displaced persons get the opportunity to secure their rights to education, employment, and housing. It is institutions, such as educational institutions or social security administrations, which provide the rules of the game. Normative acts, structure, knowledge and skills of employees are part of these institutions and affect the successful integration of internally displaced persons into host communities. The integration policy is determined by the local context: the distance from the demarcation line, the number of internally displaced persons, the development of the infrastructure, the previous experience of the city.

As integration is a two-way process that requires steps from both sides – the internally displaced persons and the authorities and the host community, the policies that are implemented regarding internally displaced persons are actually a measure not only of how easily internally displaced persons will be able to integrate, but also of how much the community is ready to accept migrants and see them as part of itself. According to an International Organization of Migration study, only about half of internally displaced persons consider themselves sufficiently integrated into their host communities. The long period of forced internal displacement necessitates the development of a mechanism for transforming the potential of internally displaced persons into a resource for the development of the host community (Fig 3).

Still at the end of 2017, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the State Strategy, in which the goal was determined to solve problems related to the internal displacement of persons. The main feature of this strategy is that it should provide long-term solutions, and as a result, internally displaced persons will not need specific assistance and will have access to the exercise of rights on an equal basis with other residents.

Since the beginning of forced internal migration in Ukraine, many studies have been conducted. However, in our opinion, there is a lack of relevant studies focused on the assessment of the cities themselves – their ability to reintegrate internally displaced persons. Not taking into account the fact that internally displaced persons moved mainly to cities and the fact that further adaptation takes place in cities affects insufficient attention to local policies and weak connection of national policies with local needs.

The internally displaced persons Integration Index [6] was developed as a tool to assess and measure the possibilities of integration of internally displaced persons in the cities to which they moved. Attention is primarily focused on assessing the capacity and willingness of local authorities and social infrastructure to adapt internally displaced persons and integrate them into local communities.



*Fig. 3 The mechanism of transforming the potential of internally displaced persons into a resource for the development of the host community*

Source: compiled by authors

The indicators were formed on the basis of those used by international organizations when monitoring the integration of forced migrants in the countries receiving them: three main areas of integration of internally displaced persons in cities are distinguished – the access to urban infrastructure, capacity of city authorities and interaction. Larger cities tend to have better access to infrastructure, but smaller cities can facilitate the integration of internally displaced persons by redistributing domestic resources to areas where infrastructure pressure is greatest. The capacity of the city government is determined by the presence of an internally displaced persons integration strategy or other local policies (integration programs, points on integration in other local programs), reports on their implementation and measurability of results (availability of quantitative and qualitative evaluation indicators in the integration program), as well as the presence of a public position of the local authorities regarding internally displaced persons and implementing organizational changes for better service delivery.

The openness of local authorities is assessed by the presence of a (permanent) advisory body, which includes representatives of the municipality, organizations of displaced persons, other public organizations, donors and businesses, and by the presence of practices of interaction of local authorities with public organizations, organizations of displaced persons, donors to create and inform internally displaced persons about opportunities in the city (work, study, events, etc.). When calculating in the final Index, each field of internally displaced persons integration is assigned the integration of internally displaced persons. The weight of each indicator is determined by the statistical method of principal component analysis [6]. Note that the local government of each city has the ability to help and promote the integration of internally displaced persons to a greater or lesser extent. The problem of internally displaced persons remains one of the most acute for modern Ukraine. About 12 million of our citizens were forced to leave their homes because of the war. More than 5 million went abroad [7]. According to experts, our state ranks ninth in the world in terms of the number of internally displaced persons. Responding to such challenges, the authorities are trying to support the displaced, but the situation remains quite difficult at the moment. The main measures to solve the problems should be based on the principles of sustainable development, i.e. cover the economic, social and environmental dimensions of development. Programming of the social and economic development of the eastern regions, definition of tasks and development of a plan of measures should take place taking into account decentralization trends. The task of restoring the eastern regions and building peace requires the application of a programmatic approach, purposeful systematic and systematic work of the authorities together

with the communities of the eastern regions, broad participation of civil society institutions and support of international organizations. Internal migration, i.e. movement within the borders of individual states, is no less important for economic and social development than interstate migration. It does not affect the number and composition of the population of the country as a whole, but it causes changes in its location, sex-age structure of residents of certain regions, is a consequence and an important factor of regional differences, directly related to the processes of industrialization and urbanization, depopulation of villages.

Internal migration can lead to the depopulation of certain areas and excessive population concentration in others. At the same time, just like migration abroad, it helps to increase household incomes, reduce poverty, acquire new knowledge and experience, which is, and accumulate human capital. Moreover, the impact of internal migration on development is obviously greater than that of international migration [8]. At the same time, it does not cause loss of labour and intellectual potential of the country. For countries that are donors of labour force for the international labour market, namely Ukraine belongs to this group; the internal movement of the population is a valid alternative to going abroad [9].

## **CONCLUSIONS AND PROSPECTS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH / ВИСНОВКИ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ ПОДАЛЬШИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ**

The negative consequences of forced displacement are felt equally by both displaced persons and the host party. Burdens on local institutions, declining levels of service delivery, social instability and mistrust create resentment and misunderstandings between increasingly vulnerable displaced groups, combatants returning home and communities in settlements where significant numbers of internally displaced persons live.

**Prospects for further research.** Without adequate resolution, forced displacement becomes a growing burden on the ability of host communities to provide basic services, destroys civil infrastructure and societal cohesion, undermines public investment in reforms, and creates a sense of insecurity, hopelessness and despair among large populations that can easily turn into national and global risks, which determines the prospects for further research.

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### ВИМУШЕНІ ВНУТРІШНІ ПЕРЕСЕЛЕННЯ В УКРАЇНІ: ПРОБЛЕМА ІНТЕГРАЦІЇ В СУСПІЛЬСТВІ


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**Анотація.** У статті розглядається проблема впорядкування та інтеграції вимушених внутрішніх переміщень в суспільство. Приділено увагу питанню інтеграції внутрішньо переміщених осіб у приймаючі громади. Доведено важливість інтеграції внутрішньо переміщених осіб у приймаючі громади та розроблено механізм перетворення потенціалу внутрішньо переміщених осіб на ресурс для розвитку приймаючої громади. Оскільки інтеграція є двостороннім процесом, який потребує кроків як з боку внутрішньо переміщених осіб, так і з боку органів влади та приймаючої громади, політика, яка реалізується стосовно внутрішньо переміщених осіб, насправді є показником не лише того, наскільки легко чи зможуть внутрішньо переміщені особи інтегруватися, а також наскільки громада готова прийняти мігрантів і сприймати їх як частину себе. З метою визначення напрямів та підходів розвитку стратегічного управління у сфері регулювання вимушених мігрантів в Україні було

проведено SWOT-аналіз, за результатами якого встановлено, що потенційні переваги та можливості переважають, тому заходи щодо регулювання примусового внутрішнього переміщення рекомендовано здійснювати в довгостроковій перспективі, закріплюючи їх у національних та регіональних програмах (тобто заходи превентивного, а не реактивного характеру). Зараз зовнішні міграції є більш загрозливими, ніж внутрішні. SWOT-аналіз допоможе сконцентрувати зусилля на тих напрямках, які розвинуть сильні сторони міграційної стратегії нашої країни та сприятимуть визначенню шляхів ефективного використання можливостей та нейтралізації загроз. Одним із елементів державної міграційної політики у сфері внутрішньої міграції в сучасних умовах також має бути політика, спрямована на учасників міграційної діяльності та потенційних мігрантів. Успішне управління у сфері внутрішньої міграції наразі є запорукою посилення її позитивного ефекту. При цьому управлінські комунікації у сфері внутрішньої міграції мають відбуватися між громадянами, приватними структурами, а також державними органами, бути безперервними та забезпечувати максимально прозорий обмін інформацією.

**Ключові слова:** міграція; вимушені переміщення; внутрішні переміщення; військова агресія; вимушені масові внутрішні міграційні переселення; державна міграційна політика.

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